North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services Division of Public Health • Epidemiology Section Communicable Disease Branch



Patient's Last Name



Middle

EHRLICHIOSIS, HGA Confidential Communicable Disease Report—Part 2 NC DISEASE CODE: 571

First

ATTENTION HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS:

Please report relevant clinical findings about this disease event to the local health department.

Alias

Birthdate (mm/dd/yyyy)

REMINDER to Local Health Department staff: If sending this form to the Health Care Provider, remember to attach a cover letter from your agency indicating the part(s) of the form the provider should complete.

Maiden/Other

Suffix

						SSN
NC EDSS Verify if lab results for this event are in NC EDSS. If not present, enter results. LAB RESULTS						
Name of laboratory			с	ity	State2	ZIP
SEROLOGIC TESTS Indicate Y(es) or N(o) <u>ONLY</u> if the test	SEROLOGY 1 Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Specimen #		SEROLO Collection Date (mm/dd/yyyy) Specimen #		Other Diagnostic Tests? PCR	Positive?
was performed.	Titer/Result Posi	tive?	Titer/Result	Positive?	Morulae visualization	□Y □N
IFA-IgG	() 🗆 Y	□N	()	□Y □N	Immunostain Culture	□Y □N
IFA-IgM	() 🗆 Y	□N	()	\square Y \square N		□Y □N
Other test: Was there a fourfold cha	nge in antibody titer between		serum specimens?	□Y □N	Comments/details:	
NC EDSS PART 2 WIZARD TREATMENT HOSPITALIZATION INFORMATION						
Is/was patient symptomatic for this disease?			ent take an antibioticent for this illness? all antibiotics that approxycycline Chloranknown ther (specify) antibiotic began (mm/d	oly: mphenicol Id/yyyy):/ ?	Hospital name: City, State: Hospital contact name Telephone: () Admit date (mm/dd/yy Discharge date (mm/d	es?
CLINICAL FINDINGS Acute respiratory distress (ARDS) Acute renal failure Disseminated intravascula coagulation Other symptoms, signs, cli or complications consiste illness If yes, specify:			ISPOSING CONDITI unosuppressive cond specify:		Survived? Status at time of rep	osis:

		SSN
TRAVEL/IMMIGRATION	CASE INTERVIEWS/INVESTIGATIONS	GEOGRAPHICAL SITE OF EXPOSURE
The patient is: Resident NC Resident of another state or US territory None of the above Did patient have a travel history during the 14 days prior to onset of symptoms?	Was the patient interviewed?	In what geographic location was the patient MOST LIKELY exposed? Specify location: In NC City County Outside NC, but within US City State County Outside US City County Unknown
During the 14 days prior to onset of symptoms, did the patient have an opportunity for exposure to ticks?		Is the patient part of an outbreak of this disease?

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Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis

2008 Case Definition

Clinical presentation

A tick-borne illness characterized by acute onset of fever and one or more of the following symptoms or signs: headache, myalgia, malaise, anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, or elevated hepatic transaminases. Nausea, vomiting, or rash may be present in some cases. Intracytoplasmic bacterial aggregates (morulae) may be visible in the leukocytes of some patients. Clinical evidence

Any reported fever and one or more of the following: headache, myalgia, anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, or any hepatic transaminase elevation.

Laboratory evidence

For the purposes of surveillance,

1. Ehrlichia chaffeensis infection (formerly included in the category Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis [HME]):

Laboratory confirmed:

- Serological evidence of a fourfold change in immunoglobulin G (IgG)-specific antibody titer to E. chaffeensis antigen by indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) between paired serum samples (one taken in first week of illness and a second 2-4 weeks later), or
- Detection of E. chaffeensis DNA in a clinical specimen via amplification of a specific target by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay, or
- o Demonstration of ehrlichial antigen in a biopsy or autopsy sample by immunohistochemical methods, or
- o Isolation of E. chaffeensis from a clinical specimen in cell culture.

Laboratory supportive:

- Serological evidence of elevated IgG or IgM antibody reactive with *E. chaffeensis* antigen by IFA, enzymelinked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), dot-ELISA, or assays in other formats (CDC uses an IFA IgG cutoff of >1:64 and does not use IgM test results independently as diagnostic support criteria.), or
- o Identification of morulae in the cytoplasm of monocytes or macrophages by microscopic examination.
- 2. Ehrlichia ewingii infection (formerly included in the category Ehrlichiosis [unspecified, or other agent]):

Laboratory confirmed:

- Because the organism has never been cultured, antigens are not available. Thus, Ehrlichia ewingii
 infections may only be diagnosed by molecular detection methods: E. ewingii DNA detected in a clinical
 specimen via amplification of a specific target by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay.
- 3. Anaplasma phagocytophilum infection (formerly included in the category Human Granulocytic Ehrlichiosis [HGE]):

Laboratory confirmed:

- Serological evidence of a fourfold change in IgG-specific antibody titer to A. phagocytophilum antigen by indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) in paired serum samples (one taken in first week of illness and a second 2-4 weeks later), or
- Detection of A. phagocytophilum DNA in a clinical specimen via amplification of a specific target by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay, or
- Demonstration of anaplasmal antigen in a biopsy/autopsy sample by immunohistochemical methods, or
- Isolation of A. phagocytophilum from a clinical specimen in cell culture.

Laboratory supportive:

- Serological evidence of elevated IgG or IgM antibody reactive with A. phagocytophilum antigen by IFA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), dot-ELISA, or assays in other formats (CDC uses an IFA IgG cutoff of ≥1:64 and does not use IgM test results independently as diagnostic support criteria.), or
- o Identification of morulae in the cytoplasm of neutrophils or eosinophils by microscopic examination.

4. Human ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis – undetermined:

See case classification

Exposure

Exposure is defined as having been in potential tick habitats within the past 14 days before onset of symptoms. A history of a tick bite is not required.

Case Classification

Confirmed: A clinically compatible case (meets clinical evidence criteria) that is laboratory confirmed.

Probable: A clinically compatible case (meets clinical evidence criteria) that has supportive laboratory results. For ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis – an undetermined case can only be classified as probable. This occurs when a case has compatible clinical criteria with laboratory evidence to support ehrlichia/anaplasma infection, but not with sufficient clarity to definitively place it in one of the categories previously described. This may include the identification of morulae in white cells by microscopic examination in the absence of other supportive laboratory results.

Suspect: A case with laboratory evidence of past or present infection but no clinical information available (e.g. a laboratory report).